THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 16. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 27TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have re-established ourselves from the 1st instant, as *Merchants and Commission Agents* at this port, under the name and style of Dow & Co.

JAMES DOW.
JAMES H. WRIGHT.
WM. S. MACLEAN.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

WE have opened a branch of our business at Hankow, under the name and style of Dow, AITKEN & Co., in which Mr. JAMES AITKEN is a partner.

DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867.

NOTICE.—The business conducted by me at this port is now transferred to Messrs. Dow & Co.

JAMES H. WRIGHT.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1867. 15au 206

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. JOHN FOGG TWOMBLY, from Shanghai, *our business* will be left in charge of Mr. HOWARD TWOMBLY, a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. SILAS D. WEBB, who is authorized to sign our Firm Name.

H. FOGG & Co

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. JAMES HENRY CRUTCHETT is a Partner in our *Store Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

Mr. HARRY ALANZO HOLCOMB is a Partner in our *Auction and Commission Department*, and in charge of the same.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf 4019 Shanghai, June 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office at this port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 207 Shanghai, 10th July, 1867.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq, (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

tf 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

No. 1 of Vol. 2 of the SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

will be published on 6th July.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Tls. 12 per annum, Tls 6.50 per half year, or Tls. 3.50 per quarter, *payable in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS:—First insertion, Tls. 1 per 10 lines, and 10 cents for every additional line; subsequent insertions half the above rate.

30jy 62 Shanghai, July 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS *from these* MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solutions a the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.
Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

23au 1867 2315

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 27th July, 1867, the wife of GEORGE H. FITZROY, Esq., of a daughter.

LATEST DATES.

England..(tel.)..	June 26	Hankow,.....	July 24
Hongkong,.....	July 23	Nagasaki,.....	„ 20
Tientsin,.....	„ 17	Yokohama,.....	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,.....April 28 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 23 } June 10th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
July 20 L.W.	10.14	11.10	S. by W.	2	b	29.76	87
„ 20 H.W.	2.05	20.07	„	3	c	29.71	88
„ 21 L.W.	10.57	11.09	„	2	b	29.76	89
„ 21 H.W.	3.07	20.04	„	2	b	29.75	89
„ 22 L.W.	11.42	12.04	S E. by S.	3	b	29.81	90
„ 22 H.W.	3.38	20.08	S. S. E.	4	c	29.78	88
„ 23 L.W.	0.14	12.00	„	5	b	29.79	89
„ 23 H.W.	4.08	20.03	„	5	b	29.75	88
„ 24 H.W.	4.42	20.05	South	2	b	29.81	89
„ 24 L.W.	0.46	12.12	S. by E.	5	b	29.85	90
„ 24 H.W.	5.18	19.07	„	4	b	29.79	87
„ 25 H.W.	5.36	18.09	„	4	c	29.88	82
„ 25 L.W.	1.20	12.00	„	5	b	29.90	90
„ 25 H.W.	6.14	19.05	„	4	c	29.88	86
„ 26 H.W.	6.37	18.03	South	4	b	29.93	86
„ 26 L.W.	2.24	12.04	„	3	b	29.92	91

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Ying-tze-fei" from Tientsin —Messrs. Warden and Young.

ONE of the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers, with *mails, &c.*, for Europe, will leave on Tuesday, the 6th Proximo.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequnce of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1867.

THE reverential adherence of the Chinese to ancient customs, has passed into a by-word. From the Emperor to the peasant, the same principle obtains. The great object to be striven for is to reach the standard attained in the olden days, which are venerated as the type of excellence. In pursuance of this principle, Censors are especially directed to point out any errors in Government, on the part of the Emperor as of minor officials, and it is competent to all high officers to remonstrate with any Imperial weakness they may discover. All this, nominally, is in identical accordance with the practice of early days. But a reference to the records of those days may suggest a doubt whether the compliance be quite so exact in practice as in theory. In the days of the ancient Emperors, for example, we have the Emperor Ven-ti's assurance that "there was exposed on one side of the Court a sheet upon which any one might write, and propose any amendments for the good of the state; and on the other side of the same Court there was a board fixed, upon which might be marked whatever was conceived to be blameable in the administration." We doubt much whether a man availing of this privilege would be favourably regarded in the present day. Even this rule, however, must have subsisted in the very patriarchal times, for Ven-ti only brings the fact to notice when repealing a law, promulgated four or five hundred years B. C. by Tsin, making it criminal to speak ill of the Government. And Kang-hi, second Emperor of the reigning dynasty, expresses surprise that, though Tsin made a great many objectionable laws, many of which were afterwards abrogated, this most injurious one should have been allowed to remain some three hundred years in force.

In deference to the cogent force of custom, the reigning Emperor, like his predecessors, has to submit to criticism; and in the present emergency of a drought throughout the Northern provinces, we find him inviting and replying to memorials containing quaint suggestions as to the cause of the misfortune. The anti-foreign party incline to attribute it to the establishment of the new college at Peking, for the instruction of Chinese graduates in foreign lore, by foreign preceptors; little thinking how powerful an argument they furnish in favour of that innovation, by pleading such an absurdity. When educated natives can pretend to trace the connection of cause and effect, between the establishment of a college and drought, it is a tolerably clear proof that the means of enlightenment which they deprecate, were much needed. Were it not that the quaint customs of China commend a certain amount of sympathy on account of their very age, the spectacle of a sovereign setting seriously to work to refute such an argument, would excite the keenest contempt. As it is, we add the episode to the long list of peculiarities which every day's additional acquaintance with the country goes to lengthen, and which we have come to regard nearly as matters of course. Apart from the absurdity of the topic, however, the Imperial reply, of which we publish a translation, to Chung-Pei-hsien, does not lack ability nor some sarcastic humour. One Wo-jen, in requesting the suppression of the foreign college, had urged that "in an empire of this magnitude there was no lack of ability," deducing therefrom, we presume, the inutility of importing foreign teachers. "Assuming," says the edict, "the Grand Secretary to be speaking from positive knowledge, we desired him to recommend a number of officers, and to choose some place for the opening of a second establishment; and when Wo-jen informed us that, having no such persons before him he would not venture to make random recommendation of any one, we directed him to keep on the look out for such persons." It would have been difficult to extinguish the remonstrant more effectually, and he appears to have appreciated the full force of the blow, as the edict goes on to say that—"he fell ill, and has since been granted leave again and again for the recovery of his health." Verily, the obligation to receive with becoming humility, and to reply with becoming seriousness to such memorials, must be not the least tiresome thorn in the Emperor's crown. And it is not surprising that opportunity should be taken to hint that, while it behoves ministers "not to be acquiescing in the Sovereign's pleasure, or holding their peace to keep themselves out of trouble, they must not, on the other hand, go trafficking for a reputation of independence, or be taking hold of trifles to test his temper." The traditions of ten thousand years forbid the Emperor to reject a memorial; but a very significant hint is thus conveyed that he declines to be worried beyond a certain point, and that any one who may lay himself open to the accusation of trifling, will have cause to regret his importunity.

Summary of News.

A meeting of the Volunteer Corps has been held, at which its finances were shown to be Tls. 300 to the bad. It was resolved to sell sufficient rifles to cover this deficit, and to call another meeting in September to decide on any further measures in respect to the corps.

We are glad to learn that the last year's working of the Kiachta line has been sufficiently remunerative to enable Mr. Grant to repay the old shareholders the first instalment of their capital, at the time fixed.

A special proclamation from Peking has recently been issued by the Che-hsien of Shanghai, and by the Chinese authorities of places near the means of water communication, to the effect that, on account of the scarcity of provisions occasioned by the protracted drought in the North, no duties will be levied upon rice sent by Chinese Merchants to Tientsin and the northern ports.

The East India Telegraph Company appears to have deferred for the present its scheme of introducing telegraphs into China,—convinced of the difficulties attending the task. By the last mail, the Directors announced this fact to their Commissioner in China, saying however, that they hoped to resume their relations with him at no very remote period. "A due regard," they add, "for the economical administration of the affairs of the Company, for the change in their plans of laying down cables first, and the evidence you furnish that nothing can be done at present in China, to promote the original plans of land lines, either by obtaining concessions, or in securing a part of the capital necessary, all being taken into careful consideration, have determined the Company on this line of action."

The barque *Zodiac*, bound to this port from Newchwang with a cargo of beancake, got on shore on the North bank, on her way up the river with a Chinese pilot on board. She has since been got off, but had to be towed up to Shanghai and beached on the Pootung side, to prevent her sinking.

The Chih-hsien held an inquest on Tuesday morning, on the body of a Chinaman who had committed suicide by eating raw opium, on account of gambling losses. The evidence was so clear that the magistrate did not employ the means usually adopted in endeavouring to discover the poison, and an amusing opportunity of witnessing the process was lost. Amongst other favourite methods of detecting the cause of death, are washing the body with Shaohsing wine, or medicated water, for bringing out the poison in spots,—plaistering it over with a sort of poultice which is left to dry, and on removal of which any hidden scar is supposed to make its appearance, and the insertion of needles into different parts of the body.

We learn from HANKOW that "the Chief of the Mahomedan Rebels in Yunnan has proclaimed himself Emperor, under the title of Tsin-lin." A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held, to debate on the recent action of the Taotai. Replies by the American, French and English Consuls, to the letter addressed to them, on this subject, by the Chamber of Commerce, will be found elsewhere. The former promises to "take measures, in concert with his colleagues, to show the Taotai that his ground is utterly untenable and that he must retract his recent proclamation."

It is well known that, in China, public misfortunes are held to be referable to some shortcoming of the Emperor. The present drought in the north is accordingly suggesting various memorials by PEKING officials, containing suggestions as to its cause. We publish elsewhere a translation of an Imperial edict respecting memorials addressed to the Emperor by Chung-pei-hsien and Wo-jên. In the *Peking Gazette* of June 30th, there is a further edict, from which it appears that an inferior mandarin of the rank of Chi-chao, named Yang-ting-hsi, has also taken upon himself to memorialize the throne and point out what he considers to be the cause of the present long continued drought. His memorial is represented as arranged under ten heads, and the tenor of it is apparently much the same as of those above alluded to. The edict refutes some of the statements, and ridicules the author in no measured terms, charging him further with belonging to the same clique as Wo-jên, and probably writing at his instigation. The Emperor reiterates the advantage to be derived from the study of Western arts and sciences, and expresses his full determination of carrying out the proposed plans respecting the Interpreter's School, and examination of officials in mathematics and astronomy. Wo-jên is then warned, expostulated with, and told to return to his duties at the Tsung-li yamên as soon as convalescent. From the conclusion of the edict it appears that Prince Kung and his co-adjutors in the Tsung-li-yamên have notified their wish to resign, on account of this memorial of Yang-ting-hsi. They ask to be punished if they are guilty of the charges which he brings against them. The Emperor informs them that their wish to resign under such circumstances is no matter of surprise; but that, since the country is in a state of emergency, they ought to continue their duties without regarding the animosity and foolish calumnies of such ignorant people. In the absence of a full translation, it may be remarked that, with the exception of the strong invectives against Yang-ting-hsi, the general tone of the edict is a skilful blending of firmness of purpose with a spirit of conciliation.

The news of Li's successful pursuit of the Nienfei seems to be getting more clearly known at CHEFOO, and the fear of the rebels to be giving place to that of the Imperialists. A correspondent writes—"So far as I can learn, the rebels are in a bad way, and the Imperialists in large force after them. We have had several rebel panics, and are now in mortal terror of the Imperialists."

A meeting has been held at Foochow, to consider modifications that may be deemed necessary when the Tientsin treaty is revised; but very little interest seems to have been shown. Twelve persons only were present, and elected four of their number to consider the subject and draw up a report. The export of tea has reached 168,419 peculs, of which 137,964 Congou, 15,895 Souchong, 9,040 Oolong, and 4,770 Scented Orange Pekoe. The wreck of the *Tucwan* was sold for $1,700.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, we are told, has succeeded in setting at rest the much vexed question of the rice trade at TAIWAN. A positive and definite promise has, it is said, been given that the embargo shall be immediately removed; and a notification will shortly be published by the Foreign and Chinese authorities, to that effect. In confirmation of this announcement, the *China Mail* mentions that a ship has arrived at Amoy with a cargo of rice from Takao. The same paper is informed that Sir Rutherford has promised to do his best to put an end to the obstructions on the way of foreigners exporting camphor from Tamsui.

A preliminary meeting of the HONGKONG Chamber of Commerce has been held to discuss matters connected with the approaching revision of the treaty; but time was taken for deliberation. At a meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company, it was explained that there had been 2,124 shares originally subscribed for, and 1,984 shares allotted (the total number of shares of the company being 2,000); that 86 shares had been subsequently forfeited, leaving at present 1,898 valid shares on the Register. A satisfactory sketch of the Company's prospects was drawn by the Chairman.

The French have annexed three more provinces in COCHIN CHINA, rendering them, in the words of Admiral de la Grandière, undisputed "masters of the rich delta of the Cambodia, the most beautiful and fertile on the face of the globe." A translation of the Admiral's proclamation announcing the acquisition, will be found elsewhere.

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Editorial Selections.

THE SHANTUNG NIENFEI.

A COMPARISON of the various advices that have reached us during the past two months, of Imperialist and Nienfei movements, tends strongly to confirm the accuracy of our information regarding the present position of affairs.

An objection may possibly be raised on account of the sudden transfer of the stage from Honan to Shantung, and an inference may suggest itself that the men against whom Li has so long been pitted in Honan, are distinct from those who have lately been creating a panic at Chefoo. Li's presence on the Shantung promontory, with the Nienfei enclosed between his lines and the sea, would then become improbable, as a reason would have to be found for his quitting one province for the other. But any difficulty which may at first suggest itself in this respect, disappears on re-consideration of the chain of news; and the presence of the Honan Nienfei in Shantung, with Li's army in their rear, becomes a very possible and probable fact. About six weeks ago, we heard that Li, after a long period of inaction, had succeeded in gaining an advantage over his opponents, which resulted in the nominal slaughter of some thousand men and the capture of a thousand ponies. And three weeks later, came the announcement of a panic in Chefoo, in consequence of the reported vicinity of the rebels to that port. Not long before, we had been assured that no rebels existed in Shantung; and the coincidence in time between Li's victory and the first alarm at Chefoo, favours strongly the assumption that, after their defeat, his opponents had burst into the adjoining province, retreating always before him, until they landed in their present awkward predicament. In fact, if he succeeded in cutting them off from the West, no movement on their part would be more likely than a retreat into Shantung, before his victorious army. The probabilities are thus in favour of, rather than opposed to, the the existing position. Turning now to our correspondence, we find these movements exactly described. Chefoo letters, received a week ago, said the rebels appeared to have "crossed from Honan, forded the Grand Canal somewhere near Nanwang, proceeded towards Tsinanfoo which they beleaguered for about a week, and then, the Imperialists coming up, they spread eastwards towards Laichu pursued by Li Fatai's troops, who seem to be hemming them in towards the south-east portion of Shantung promontory, where they were now supposed to be, much to the southward of Lai-yang. Some say that he is pursuing the rebels with 40,000 men; others that he has a cordon of forts stretching from Kiauchu to Ping-tu and Laichu" —in other words from the southern to the northern coast of the promontory. A few days later, a letter written by a European in Li's army, reached us by way of Chinkiang, confirming, almost point for point, the above accounts which had been gathered from the Chinese in Chefoo. "About seven weeks ago," writes this correspondent,—that is, just before news of Li's victory reached Shanghai,—"Li put the whole army in motion, driving the rebels back through Honan. We pursued them for twelve days, but could not entirely overtake them as they have not the impedimenta of a regular army and are able to move faster than us." However, he continues "we have at last driven them into Shantung and holed them within forty *li* of the seaboard. Li has sent to Nanking to get the steamers round to the promontory to shell their camps, and has set the whole army to build fortifications or a wall around them, to assist in preventing their escape. Putting together the accounts which are thus given from the front and rear of the Nienfei, we may infer with tolerable safety that Li has driven his old opponents across Honan and Shantung, and that, as our letter from Chefoo says, they are "in a very bad way" in the awkward position in which they are now placed. Intense caution is the guiding policy of Chinese military tactics, and Li seems to have followed it in this instance successfully. The meagre accounts which reach us of Chinese doings—bare statements of fact, or of what purports to be fact, unaccompanied by any dissertation on circumstances—make it very difficult to judge rightly the merits of the case. We can only go by inference. Blame thus seemed to attach to Li for inactivity in Honan, when he may possibly have been concerting measures for the strategic movement which he appears at length to have executed with success. Similarly, a spirit of elation incidental to rapid pursuit, may have imparted to the letter from Li's army a too glowing tint. The Nienfei may not be so tightly hemmed in as is hoped. But the corroborative testimony is so strong, that there seems no doubt it is accurate in the main facts related; that the Imperialists actually hold their opponents in a position from which escape is difficult, and that, with characteristic caution, they are now going to inclose them still more securely and starve them to submission, instead of risking a final battle.

PILOTAGE.

ORDER cannot be suddenly established where disorder has long prevailed, without some difficulty. It was not therefore to be expected that Pilotage, in China, should at once be reduced to a perfect system, without some hitches. For nearly a quarter of century, no attempt was made to enforce any restrictions on the pilotage of foreign vessels in China, other than the Insurance Companies could impose. No official Board of Examiners existed, and it was at the option of any one desiring to ply as a pilot, whether he would apply for a certificate to the Board appointed by these Companies, or act independently. This anomaly, in a port where so great shipping interests are involved, and the approach to to which is certainly not without danger, at length forced itself on public attention; and a well-considered set of rules was drawn up last November by the principal treaty Consuls, which promised to work well. For a time they did so, until, an unfortunate Prussian carpenter having been rejected as incompetent by the Examining Board, his Consular representative withdrew, in dudgeon, adhesion from the scheme, and a vital defect was thus made apparent. No system of combined action, as Sir Rutherford Alcock pointed out, could "be worth retaining, which was liable in a moment, at the will or pleasure of one Consul, to be rendered inoperative or imperfect." Instead, therefore, of attempting to put together, again, a scheme which had broken down from a radical vice in its construction, it was resolved, to use His Excellency's words, that the Pilotage of the different ports should be placed on a totally different basis—that basis being a recognition of the control over Chinese rivers, inherent in the territorial government. Hitherto, it had been attempted to impose restrictions by a combination of foreign interests. This principle had twice failed, and a reversion to the original source of authority was determined on. The authority may be feeble—impotent, perhaps, to enforce the regulations issued in its name; but foreigners can find the power. The different foreign consuls are bound to give effect to the Regulations promulgated by the territorial government, in accordance with its undoubted right.

In pursuance of this design, negociations were entered into with the Foreign Board, and certain general bases agreed to, from which the Pilotage Regulations we to-day publish, were drawn up. In many respects, these are similar to the rules endorsed last year by the English, American, French, and Prussian Consuls. Any difficulty that might arise from the incompetency of the Chinese to carry out their provisions, is obviated by the double character of the Foreign Customs Service. Commissioners of Customs are Chinese officials, though foreign by nationality; so the theoretical and practical requirements of the case are conveniently combined in their persons. The Harbour Master, as President of the Board of Examiners, represents at once the required Chinese element and the practical knowledge of the question in which any native official would be supremely deficient. He will be assisted by the "the senior pilots"—it being, we presume, at his option to select those he deems best fitted, and by two other persons, either pilots or ship masters, selected from a list of nominees to be furnished by Agents of Insurance offices and the different Ocean steam lines. All subjects, citizens or protegés of Treaty Powers, and Chinese, will be eligible for appointment as pilots; but a limit to the number licensed will be fixed by the Harbour Master at each port, in consultation with the Foreign Consuls and the Chamber of Commerce. And now we come to a rule very strongly suggestive of Chinese authorship. "The examinations shall be public and gratuitous, and the vacancies shall be given to the most competent among the candidates, without distinction of nationality." Licenses will be issued to duly qualified persons by the Commissioner of Customs, in the name and on behalf of the Chinese Government. The Harbour Master, however, is invested with executive authority to control and punish any infraction of local rules which he is empowered to draw up. All details, including a tariff of charges, will be included in these rules, which must receive the sanction of the Peking Government, before they become operative. In the rules previously drawn up by the Foreign Consuls, abundant materials exist for the compilation of byelaws for this port which, will, no doubt, be adopted. Various penalties are provided for infraction of the restrictions, some of which appear rather impracticable. It is laid down for example that any pilot carried away from port in a ship, otherwise than by his own fault, shall be entitled to Tls. 5 per *diem* as compensation; also that any damage sustained by pilot boats while lying alongside another vessel shall be paid for by that vessel, and that it shall be incumbent on all vessels entering ports where there are pilots, to engage one. These rules may be very just; but it is possible some difficulty may occur in enforcing them in every case. The consignees of a ship are made responsible parties, but they may decline this responsibility. On the whole, however, the rules appear satisfactory, and we sincerely trust that they will attain the object of placing pilotage at Chinese ports on a proper footing.

THE NEW CHURCH.

EVERY ONE has known, for some time, that the Church finances were embarrassed; but very few are aware of their complete exhaustion. It was known that sufficient funds did not remain to complete the building according to the design, but no one anticipated the deadlock which has actually come to pass. No one thought, when the foundation stone was laid twelve months ago, with such elaborate ceremony, that the walls would be stopped half way. Yet such, we believe, is the present position of affairs; every dollar is expended, the contractor is barely paid for work done, and the church is little more than half finished. Tls. 12,000 are required to enable even a temporary roof to be put on the building, besides some Tls. 3,000 for extra charges, and Tls. 26,000 are wanted to enable its perfect completion according to the design.

Two schemes have, in this emergency, suggested themselves—the raising a loan, or the sale of a slice of land sufficient to raise the required sum. We have heard one sanguine suggestion that four hundred people might be found to subscribe Tls. 50 a-piece, and thus make up the deficiency; but we much doubt the existence of even one hundred thus liberally disposed. The present generation of residents has subscribed nearly all it means to, and not even the prospect of an unfinished church in our midst will, we fear, extract the further large sum wanted, from their pockets. It does not seem possible, by any means short of alchemy, to avoid the two alternatives we have mentioned —a loan, or sale of property. Both are sufficiently unpleasant, and are open to very grave objections; but it only remains to choose the least evil of the two, or to let the church remain where it is. The least sum required, as we have pointed out, is Tls. 15,000. To borrow this is to incur an annual liability of Tls. 1,500, which the present church income is quite inadequate to meet; to realise it by the sale of property, is to introduce foreign hongs into the compound, and to contract the area which is so necessary to set off the building to advantage. One half, in fact, of the heavy outlay will be neutralised, if the architectural beauties which it was incurred to secure, are thus partially obscured. But we can only repeat that, however objectionable they may be, one of these courses seems to be a necessity, unless the church is to be left in its present state —and that would be the worst evil of all. It is at least well to know that we have a choice, that money will be forthcoming from whichever source be selected. Tentative negociations have, we are told, been entered into for a sale of land, and a *quasi* promise of advancing the necessary funds on mortgage, has been received. It will be well that the matter should be fully discussed, and the difficulty thoroughly appreciated, before a final expression of opinion is asked from the community, as to the course to be pursued.

There is always a grain of consolation to be found in any catastrophe, and we may congratulate ourselves in this instance, that matters are no worse. The plans first received from Mr. Gilbert Scott, involved an outlay of Tls. 90,000; and a resolution for their adoption and for the commencement of the work, was actually passed at a meeting of subscribers held in February 1865—three gentlemen, only, protesting against the commencement of an undertaking, involving expenditure which they might afterwards find they were unable to meet. At that time, too, the trustees had only Tls. 25,000 in hand; and it is characteristic of the sanguine disposition which then pervaded Shanghai, that a proviso attached to the resolution, that an additional Tls. 20,000 should be collected before the building was commenced, was thought a comparatively trifling restriction. Fortunately, a technical objection led to delay, after which a more sober view was taken. Gilbert Scott's plans had been much altered by Mr. Kidner, and in deference to a prevailing wish, the trustees sent them for his approval, before acting on them. As we remarked at the time "the sum needed was a large one to extract from the pockets of any community, however wealthy, and it was wiser to ascertain how far the glowing anticipations were likely to be realised, before commencing a costly undertaking with the imminent possibility of a subsequent dead lock for want of money." The delay involved in this reference, enabled a clearer perception of the Church's monetary prospects to be arrived at. And, twelve months later, when a new meeting was called to hear Mr. Scott's approval of the alterations, this feeling had so far grown, that a reduction of Tls. 30,000 was made in the estimates, by the substitution of a wooden for a vaulted brick roof, of brick for granite arches, and by the abandonment of a spire. These amended plans, the trustees were authorized to commence carrying out with Tls. 30,000 only, of the Tls. 60,000 needed, in hand. The present dead-lock is a result of

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this reliance on the future. The impecuniosity, however, from which Shanghai has lately been suffering, was then only beginning to be felt, and the collection of even Tls. 30,000 did not seem a hopeless task.

THE IDEAL "TAR" IN SHANGHAI.

The English public are fond of creating an ideal and of investing it with various admirable attributes. They often select their objects of worship wisely, but occasionally the character who is to undergo the complimentary process is unhappily selected. Of their heroes, some are invested with a bright but temporary popularity. They are allowed to strut about with a *nimbus* round their heads for a week or so. But others are standard objects of glorification. Their original base metal is electro-plated once for all, and they are permitted to glitter in silver splendour ever afterwards. Now of the many idols of the populace, none can approach in reputation that favourite figure The British Tar. He has held his own these hundred years, nay, we entertain shrewd suspicions that he began to be famous about the time of Admiral Blake. Dates however are unimportant in this matter. He has enjoyed his reputation as long as the oldest of us can pretend to recollect.

As the Marchioness said about the orange peel and water, one "must make believe a great deal" to make it pass for wine, but still it can be done. The idealizing process, if continued long enough and with sufficient faith, presents us in time with a very pretty figure. He takes a shape somewhat like this: A face fresh, ruddy, and genial—the eyes beaming with good humour, and voice that rolls out a perfect dictionary of sea terms, a hand swinging a well-laden purse quickly opened for the relief of a comrade, an arm prompt to knock down a "sneak" or to fell any ruffian that assails a female in distress, lithe white-trowsered limbs that skip up the ropes to the royal truck or dance a hornpipe on the deck, with equal agility. This pleasant outward appearance is the appropriate dwelling place of a Heart of Oak, of Manliness, Honour, Cheerfulness, Truth, Hospitality and a score more virtues.

Now we are assured that we have used no exaggeration in this picture. The British Sailor whom Dibden sung of, and T. P. Cook represented, has long held undisturbed possession of the popular mind as the type of the class. And no doubt sailors as a body do comprize many very worthy fellows, even though they may not quite realize this glowing description. But how very different is the reality in a vast number of cases? Taken originally from the dregs of Society, pressed into the service when fuddled by drink, ignorant, embruted, and violent, the lower class of Tar has no opportunity to attain the virtues with which we so generously credit him. Any one who wishes to see him in his element must frequent certain streets in Plymouth, or certain courts in Rotherhithe or Wapping. He will then see that though the phase "Jack's alive" may suggest visions of joviality and vigour, the true hilarity of the British Tar is a dirty dismal affair, of which the least said the better. We have been led into these remarks by the constant succession of assault cases in our Consular Courts, wherein the plaintiff and defendant are alternately captains and common sailors, and also by the spectacles of drunkenness constantly visible at Hong-que and on the Bund. The grog-shops and gambling houses of the American quarter are almost nightly filled with tipsy savages, who stagger in uneven lines across the street shouting Bacchanalian songs, and the whole settlement is pervaded by Jacks on pony back making helter skelter charges to the right and left. This last amusement is one that will, we are assured, end in evil consequences. The riders are frequently drunk and the beasts frightened, so that guidance and direction are out of the question. Our streets are frequented at all hours after 2 P. M., by ladies in chairs and on foot, and the Bund is at certain points thronged with children in perambulators or in the arms of native nurses; full at the groups charge the sailors, and it is really almost a miracle that we have been spared some frightful accidents.

Of course if any such took place, the conventional sailor would be overwhelmed with manly pathos. He would say "avast" and "heave ahead," he would deprecatingly call himself "a lubber," take the injured child in his arms and flood it with honest tears, to be subsequently brushed aside with the back of his horny hand. But the actual Tar would in all likelihood swear a volley of oaths and gallop off to escape the punishment to which his drunken brutality had entitled him. It is of course difficult to interfere with the amusements of the gallant and the gay. Great leniency should be shown to the faults of those "whose march is on the mountain wave and whose Home is on the deep," but we cannot omit to state that a nuisance and a perilous one exists, and to warn those who guard our highways against too much sentimental tolerance for even a favourite class. When a Municipal Councillor is kicked severely in the abdomen, or has his infant child crushed flat, we may hope for attention and redress.—Until some such catastrophe happens, "Jack" will continue to be "alive" in Shanghai.

PONIES.

While deprecating, from a biped point of view, the practice to which sailors are addicted, of galloping wildly through our crowded streets, we might fairly have added a plea on behalf of the wretched quadrupeds they ride. The danger to men women and children is only contingent; the misery of the ponies is absolute, and pretty nearly continuous. Every one has seen and pitied the exhausted brutes, bathed in sweat and staggering from exhaustion, on which the half tipsy riders keep a wonderful equilibrium. But every body has not, probably, seen them unsaddled.

Fifteen hundred years ago, we read, saddles were made of wood, and so clumsily that the Emperor Theodosius I found it necessary to restrict their weight to sixty pounds. But even these can hardly have wrought direr injury to the backs of the unhappy post horses he desired to protect, than old saddles and bad riding cause to the miserable backs whose cause we now plead. Of saddles picked out from every conceivable corner, stolen from stray ponies, bought from horse boys who next day deplore to their masters the nocturnal visit of a thief, or picked up at auctions to which they have been sent as a preferable alternative, in these hard times, to throwing them away—of such a motley collection, few of course fit, and fewer still can boast any padding deserving of the name. That raw withers, consequently, should be the normal condition of ponies condemned to carry them, is natural. But this is a very mild feature in the case, and spavins and windgalls are trifles. The pony which has no graver ailment, must be an object of envy to his fellows. Those which have saddle cloths are best worth examining. So much tender care is not lavished without a special motive. In all probability, if the unsaddling process be watched, it will be found that this trifling protection has been accorded to a raw back, a sloughing sore, or possibly an unbroken abscess. The delight of racing under such circumstances, with a rider who bumps well at every stride, may be conceived. It is suggestive, too, of the low condition to which the brutes are reduced, that they allow themselves to be mounted at all under such circumstances. If they had a particle of spirit left, they would protest against the cruelty with a vigour that would certainly defeat nautical riders. But they seem to have become so reduced by misery and ill usage, that they have hardly pluck to protest.

At home, it would be easy to remedy this state of things. A prosecution would secure the fitting punishment of both rider and owner. But Societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are unknown in China. A native to whom we spoke on the subject, thought cases would be very rare in which their interference could be needed, as his countrymen were sharp-sighted enough to see that an animal represents so much money, and that to injure it is to reduce its value. And so, in the majority of cases, no doubt they would; but the case of these ponies is exceptional. The capital invested is so small, and the income so comparatively large, that when an animal begins to go to grief it is not worth while knocking him off duty and doctoring him. Besides, there is no great danger of the pony being killed by his torture, and he can be let out at just the same price as a more valuable animal. There is, we believe, no law by which the Chinese owners could be punished; nor, probably, would the practice seem a fault to a people so naturally cruel. Where no restriction exists as to the treatment of members of a family by its head, quadrupeds can hardly expect protection. The following case which occurred some time ago, is in point. A man was brought up for beating his wife about the head so frightfully with a crowbar, that her life was despaired of. He was accordingly sent into the city with translations of all the evidence, of the woman and of a policeman who saw him in the act, and who proved that the man was in the habit of getting drunk and was drunk on this occasion. In course of time, the Taotai wrote back that he had examined the husband, who had said his wife was in the habit of using her tongue and was disobedient. And this being corroborated by her mother, who lived in the house, the Taotai remarked that this made it a mere matter of "family discipline," which could not be noticed by a judge. A criminal jurisprudence which recognises the right of a man to beat his wife with a crowbar, is not likely to restrain his conduct in regard to inferior animals. We fear the only hope for the ponies lies in an appeal to the riders themselves. Sailors, whatever their faults, are not innately cruel, and would very probably decline to mount an animal in the condition we have described, if they knew it. If they would only, in suspicious cases, remove the saddle, they would probably discover just ground for taking the law into their own hand, and inflicting on the Chinese owner a little of the pain to which he was willing to expose his pony. Even then, the evil would be only partially remedied; for the worst cases of over-riding, on the most dilapidated ponies, occur with Chinese riders. And in their case, as we have shown, there is no remedy. We do not mean to convey that all the ponies let out for hire are, without exception, halt or maimed. On the contrary, the stables contain a good many very respectable animals; but they also contain a number of unhappy brutes which it would be a charity to shoot.

VOLUNTEER MEETING.

A meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held on the 23rd instant, Sir E. Hornby, Commandant, in the Chair.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called to take into consideration the position of the Corps, and the expediency of dissolving it or doing something for the purpose of realising its property, and paying its debts. The balance sheet showed a sum of Tls. 517.88 to the credit of the corps in the hands of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; but this might, he believed, be now stated at Tls. 580. Against this there was a debt of £218 due for cloth; Tls. 150 for some books ordered a long time ago by Mr. Antrobus; and also a sum due to two gentlemen for prizes, aggregating a liability of about Tls. 960; to meet which they had only Tls. 580. So that they were about Tls. 380 to the bad. The corps did, however, possess a quantity of rifles and clothes, ammunition and accoutrements; Tls. 120 to Tls. 150 were also due from members who had not paid their subscriptions. In reference to this latter amount, seeing the state of indebtedness the Corps was in, he saw no reason why people should not pay up their subscriptions promptly, and he would suggest that an advertisement should be put in the papers, begging members who had not paid up their arrears to do so, to help pay the debts of the corps, and saying that the names of those who did not do so within a given time, would be published. It was not fair that the odium of debt should rest on the entire corps, while some members did not even pay their subscriptions.

Mr. Todd enquired whether any action had been taken on the resolution passed at the last meeting, authorising the purchase of 50 Snider rifles.

The Chairman said nothing had been done. The state of the funds showed that it would have been unjustifiable to incur the additional expense, and a doubt had moreover been cast on the regularity of the voting on that occasion.

Mr. Corner remarked that the resolution had only been passed in consequence of a clear statement that there would be sufficient funds in hand. He could not understand how it appeared so clear, then, that they would be able to incur this extra expense, and yet they were Tls. 300 to the bad now, without having incurred it.

Mr. Kidner said it had been understood that the new rifles were not to be paid for till the end of the year, by which time further subscriptions would have been received.

Mr. Todd thought, as no action had been taken on the resolution, the subject had better be passed over. He would propose therefore

That the resolutions passed at the last meeting be rescinded.

This was seconded by Mr. Kelly and carried.

Mr. Todd wished to ask a question regarding the prize fund. A resolution had been passed at the last meeting, that an old prize should be paid to Mr. Sutherland, out of the general fund. He did not notice that this had been done, yet it seemed that a certain sum on account of new prizes had been drawn from that fund. He objected to this payment, unless old debts were also paid.

After some discussion on this subject, to much the same effect as that which took place at the previous meeting,

The Chairman said that the Committee then appointed to investigate the matter, had decided, in consequence of evidence laid before them, that Mr. Sutherland's prize ought to be paid. All monies collected on account of prizes at that time had been paid into the general fund, and all prizes must be paid out of it.

After some further remarks had been offered by different gentlemen,

Mr. Pearson suggested that that the topic might as well be passed over. A Committee had been appointed to settle the matter, they had come to a decision, and the thing was finished.

Mr. Haslam then proposed—

That, seeing there is a debit balance to the Corps which there are not sufficient funds to meet, and which at present there appears no means of paying, and also taking into consideration that the S. V. Corps is virtually defunct, all or sufficient of the property of the Corps be realised as speedily as possible; that the proceeds be used to defray the debts of the Corps, and that another effort be made to call in the overdue subscriptions, and an advertisement inserted in the papers to the effect that after a certain date the names of those who have not paid will be made public; and that an extraordinary meeting be called three months hence, to consider what further steps should be taken.

Something must be done about the unpaid subscriptions, and he would propose the insertion of an advertisement begging members in arrear to pay up before a certain date, otherwise their names must be published.

Mr. Kidner thought it very unnecessary to dissolve the corps. Let it sleep for a time. Let the debts be paid as far as the funds would allow, and the remainder must wait till their finances were more flourishing. It was proposed to form a a Rifle Club, which would probably be willing to take over the arms, and a Committee might be appointed to manage the other affairs of the Corps.

Mr. Corner thought they were not yet insolvent; they had the Rifle Butts, which amounted to a good deal of ground.

The Chairman said it was clear that the money must somehow be provided; and if the sale of property were the only way, that must take place. In face of the

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existing debt and of the fact that they had not sufficient funds to pay it, they must come to some definite resolution. He confessed he did not think there was a chance of collecting Tls. 50 on account of the next subscription. All the officers, except Messrs Markham, Haslam and Love had resigned.

Mr. MACLEAN thought before Mr. Haslam's proposition was put to the meeting, it was due to the Treasurer that they should pass the accounts now laid before them. He proposed therefore

That the accounts now laid before the meeting be passed.

Mr. CORNER objected that they had not had time to examine them.

Mr. TODD said they contained no estimate of liabilities.

Mr. MCCALMAN said it was impossible to make out an estimate of the assets and liabilities when the Quarter Master resigned and refused to act, as Mr. Corner had done.

Mr. CORNER had never held the post of Quarter Master. He had only been acting Quarter Master Sergeant.

Mr. PEARSON enquired how many *mow* of land the Rifle Butts contained, and where were the title deeds.

The CHAIRMAN had not the most distant conception. He knew, however, that there did stand a lot in the land list, registered in the of Mr. Batt, in trust he believed for the S. V. C.

Mr. KIDNER believed there were about 10 *mow*.

Mr. CORNER now seconded Mr. Maclean's proposal, which was carried.

Mr. KELLY next seconded Mr. HASLAM'S proposal.

Some question arose as to the power of the meeting to dissolve the Corps, and a question arose as to whether the new Standing Orders superseded the old Rules.

Mr. THORNE thought they had no right to sell the property of the Corps. He would prefer that a Committee of Ways and Means should be appointed to devise some means of paying off the debt without selling the property.

Mr. MILSOM now proposed, and Mr. KIDNER seconded, the following amendment on Mr. Haslam's resolution:—

The Corps being in difficulties, sees the necessity of settling all accounts and ascertaining its exact standing; and now votes that a Committee be appointed to ascertain the assets and realise them, and to apply the proceeds to pay off the debts, after which further steps will be taken to replace the Corps on an efficient footing.

Mr. MCCALMAN next proposed and Mr. LOVE seconded as a second amendment.

That the Corps be dissolved and a Committee appointed to wind up the affairs, with full power to make any arrangement with any other Association, relative to the Butts, arms, and property of the Corps.

Mr. GIBBS thought it would be a good thing to call in and sell the rifles. There were 120 which would probably fetch Tls. 10 each, and this would not only pay off all debts, but leave a balance which would be available in the event of the Corps being resuscitated. He would propose

That the old rifles and accoutrements be collected and sold, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debts of the Corps. In the event of there being a surplus, the same shall be held to the credit of the Corps.

Mr. MORGAN seconded this.

Mr. M'CALMAN thought there was a great deal of delicacy on the part of the members. They were afraid to acknowledge that the Corps was dead, though virtually it was so. All the officers had resigned, and there was only a skeleton company of six or seven members who ever turned out to drill.

Mr. GIBBS did not think there was any false delicacy in the matter. If only for the sake of these pleasant reunions, which they had at the Main Guard once in three months, it would be a pity to dissolve the Corps.

After some remarks by the CHAIRMAN advocating the dissolution of the Corps, Mr. McCalman's and Mr. Milsom's amendments were each put and lost; and Mr. Gibbs' was carried.

Mr. MCCALMAN then proposed and Mr. HASLAM seconded.

That Messrs. Kidner, Gibbs and Milsom, be appointed a Committee to carry out the above object.

Mr. PEARSON enquired whether there would be a Rifle Meeting in the Autumn, as it might be desirable to reserve a few rifles for members who wished to compete.

Mr. GIBBS thought any gentleman who wished to shoot was quite able to buy his own rifle. He should be happy to sell him one on the spot.

Some discussion ensued as to the Challenge Cup at present held by Mr. Kidner, but which had to be won at two successive meetings; and it was suggested that no departure could be made from the original stipulation without consulting Mr. Ashton, the donor.

Mr. MACLEAN then proposed and Mr. HARTON seconded.

That an extraordinary general meeting be called for the 30th day of September next, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to consider and decide what is to be done with regard to the ultimate disposition of the present Corps.

This having been carried, Sir Edmund Hornby tendered his resignation of the Commandantship; but consented, at Mr. Maclean's suggestion, to retain office until the 30th September, as a more definite resolve would then, probably, be come to, as to what should be the future fate of the Corps.

The meeting then separated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PEKING.

The following is a translation of an Imperial edict, in reply to a memorial regarding the present drought in the North.

"As to the memorial of Chung P'ei-hsien, an expectant under-secretary of the Grand Secretariat, requesting Us, with reference to the long continuance of the present drought, to desire Our ministers in the capital plainly to admonish Us in order to Our reformation:—Rain having failed to fall in its season from spring to autumn of the present year, We again and again set up altars and prayed for rain; and on a recent occasion We issued a decree commanding quick despatch of criminal cases [to prevent undue detention of the innocent in prison.] Still, although for several days the sky was thickly spread with dark clouds, the earth was not saturated with refreshing rain, and feeling certain [in consequence] that We were shortcoming in the duties of government, We commanded all ministers, whether Manchu or Chinese having the right to address Us, to give Us their counsel, unreservedly, on all things now possibly affecting the government whether for good or evil: not to be guided by routine, nor to avoid saying what [in ordinary times] should not be said; this in the interest of the well-being of the people and the revenue of the empire.

"The memorial under consideration objects that, when Hsia T'ung-shan found fault with Us for paying a visit to the palace of the Prince of Tun, in order to put him down, Our decree replied that We were conforming to an old usage; and that when Wojên found fault with Us for establishing the School of Languages, in order to embarrass him, Our decree desired him to recommend persons of whom another school might be formed. This officer, it would appear, is not fully informed in the matter of these two cases. Examination of the past will shew that there is more than one precedent for visits [of the sovereign] to the palaces of princes nearly allied to him, for the purpose of performing rites in their chapels. The words used were not invented by Us to rebuke Hsia T'ung-shan. And seeing that when Hsia T'ung-shan represented that a report had reached him of Our ordering a company of players to assemble [at the palace of the Prince of Tun,] without waiting for the Prince of Tun to address Us on the subject, the moment that Hsia T'ung-shan presented his memorial, We sent orders to have them dismissed, what was this but a frank acceptance on Our part of his rebuke?

"Again, in the matter of Wojên's memorial requesting Us to suppress the School of Languages and the proposed system of inviting persons to pass in astronomy and mathematics, his memorial had these words,—"in an empire of this magnitude, there is no fear of a lack of ability." Assuming the Grand Secretary to be speaking from positive knowledge, We desired him to recommend a number of officers, and to choose some place for the opening of a separate establishment; and when Wojên informed Us that, having no such persons before him he would not venture to make random recommendation of one, We directed him to keep on the look out for such persons. This was by no means constraining him to do what would embarrass him. Wojên no doubt on his part was addressing Us as he thought in the public interest, but inasmuch as it is impossible he should be versed in the business conducted by the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, We for this express reason placed him on the strength of that Yamên; that so, consulting with his colleagues, he might contribute to relieve the difficulties of the present crisis. After returning thanks for his appointment, however, he fell ill, and having asked first for leave of absence and then for permission to retire, he has been granted leave again and again for the recovery of his health, in the hope that this might be speedily restored and that the service might have the benefit of his counsel. Can this be regarded as embarrassing him?

"In a word, when ministers have anything to set before the sovereign, it is their undoubted duty to assure themselves by careful enquiry of the real state of the question; they will then (=otherwise they will not) assist in its solution; and while, certainly, it behoves them not to be acquiescing in the sovereign's pleasure, out of complaisance, or holding their peace to keep themselves out of trouble, they must not, on the other hand, go trafficking for a reputation [of independence], or be taking hold of trifles to test [the sovereign temper]. Henceforward, ministers high and low, be pure of heart; strive one and all to rectify what is amiss [in the sovereign], to the end that sovereign and minister each moralising the other, the seasons may be moved to harmony. Such is Our earnest desire.

"In a supplementary memorial, Chung P'ei-hsien represents that the expense of the palace is gradually increasing, that requisitions [for things needed therein] are growing more numerous; that both are double what they were some years ago. Let the Comptroller of the Household keep a watch upon its expenditure, and, as he finds it possible, let him suppress portions of it or diminish them; that economy be duly had in honor. Respect this!"—(*S. C. & C. Gazette.*)

COCHIN CHINA.

The following is a translation of a document in which Admiral de la Grandiere announces the annexation of three more provinces in Cochin China.

"You have now accomplished in eight days, at the cost of excessive fatigues and with an abnegation worthy of the greatest praise, the conquest of three beautiful provinces. The important citadels of Vinh-long, of Choudoc and Hatien, surprised by the rapidity of your movements and the audacity of your manœuvres, did not hesitate in opening their gates to you, and giving up to you upwards of 200 cannon, and 3,000 guns, besides a considerable quantity of ammunition. The other strategic points of lower Cochin-China were occupied without resistance, and we are now established in our own natural limits, and the incontested masters of this rich delta of the Cambodia, the most beautiful and fertile on the face of the globe.

"We offer the Emperor another million of subjects and a territory double the size of that which we possessed. The populations received you without fear or astonishment, having long ere this known your generosity and moderation.

"You have justified the confidence they had placed in you. You respected the persons and properties; not a drop of blood was shed; not a single disorder was committed; you conducted yourselves as deliverers.

"This conquest has been more glorious and fruitful than if it had been achieved by force. The Mandarins, in submitting, bent once more under the irresistible superiority of our arms, and the populations have consecrated by a sympathetic reception, the triumph of our policy.

"In view of the adhesion and concourse of the inhabitants to us, this annexation will realize the views the Government of the Emperor had of this rich country, and a future now not far distant, will repay France for all her sacrifices.

"Such is the attractive force of our civilization, which after having employed two years in conquering the territory we now occupy, three in fixing there our domination on a solid basis, a few day only were necessary to gather the fruit we had left to ripen.

"It is to you intrepid and persevering pioneers of colonization, that this happy result is due. I am proud of having found, to aid me in this enterprise, companions who are associated with so much courage, intelligence and abnegation; be sure that the Emperor and his Ministers, the first who planted the French colours in this country, will know to appreciate your services as they well deserve."

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Times* contains the following correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Consuls regarding the recent action of the Taotai at that port.

British Consulate, Hankow, 15th July, 1867.

S. J. GOWER, ESQ.,
Chairman of the Genl. C. of Commerce
Hankow.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter, dated "Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, 12th July, 1867," and to thank you for the information it contains and for the assurance of support it promises.

Foreign embarrassments at this port have not yet subsided; and I feel confident that the Committee, and the Chamber of Commerce in general, will not ask me to make explicit statements, for their own sakes, as well as for mine.

When the grave complications are terminated, I will write the Committee at length.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
JOHN GIBSON,
H. B. M. Interpreter in Charge.

Consulate of the United States,
Hankow, China, July 15th, 1867.

S. J. GOWER, ESQ.,
Chairman, Hankow C. of Commerce.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of July 12th, and beg to assure the Chamber of Commerce that any measure they may take to relieve the trade of the port from the troubles that are being thrown around it by the Chinese officials, will meet with my entire concurrence and hearty support.

I shall take measures in concert with my colleagues to show His Excellency, Wang, that his ground is absolutely untenable, and that he must retract his recent proclamations.

Your obedient servant,
G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Consul.

Consulat de France, Han-keou, le 13 *Juillet*, 1867.

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez adressée en date du 12 de ce mois.

Les faits extrémement regrettables que vous me dénoncez m'étaient déja connus. Je vous remercie neanmoins des renseignements que vous me donnez et qui pourront faciliter les démarches que je poursuis depuis plusieurs jours de concert avec mes collégues. Je vous prie de transmettre a la Chambre de Commerce de ce Port l'assurance que dans cette circonstance elle peut compter sur mon appui, de même que chaque fois qu'il s'agira d'obtenir le redressment de griefs se rattachant à l' interêt général des Européens et contraires à la lettre aussi qu' à l'esprit du Traité de Tien-tsin.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président l'assurance de ma consideration très distinguée,

Le Consul de France,
P. DABRY.

Monsieur S. J. GOWER, Président de la Chambre de Commerce, a Han-keou.

Law Reports.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

July 23rd.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re EDMUND WARDEN.

This was a first meeting in this estate, the Bankrupt appeared and surrendered.

There were no creditors present except Mr. Dalgleish, who appeared for John Perie & Co., of London, to prove a debt £358.16.5, but not having a declaration of the debt, it was not received by the Court.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said that, as no creditors were present, the only course was to adjourn the meeting. He was surprised that the Comptoir d'Escompte, who were the largest creditors, did not appear.

Mr. MITCHELL, who appeared for the Bankrupt, submitted that the creditors had had ample notice of the meeting, and therefore the Bankrupt was entitled to be considered as having passed his first examination, and leave the absent creditors to prove their debt before the official assignee.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE.—But the creditors in London have not had time to prove, as the adjudication only took place a month ago (June 25th.)

Mr. MITCHELL asked for an allowance for the Bankrupt, but the court had no power to grant his request, which was a question for the creditors alone. After some discussion a final meeting was arranged for Thursday, September 19th at 2 P.M.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

July 26th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

H. HILL *v.* M. S. GUBRAY.

The plaintiff claimed $800 damages for breach of contract.

Mr. White appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Mitchell for defendant.
Defendant paid $311.66c. into Court

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Mr Mitchell said, before the case was opened, he would withdraw the plea as regarded the ownership of the *Waralah*, as, although his client had no share in the vessel at all, he was the accredited agent of her owner and was anxious not to raise a technical dispute on that head.

Mr. White.—The plaintiff in this case was on the 5th May in the service of the defendant as engineer of the *Express*, and on that day Capt. Oliver of the *Waratah* came to him and said "if you will come to my ship I can offer you a much better berth; you will also get better wages." On the strength of this my client gave up his engagement and signed an agreement as 1st Engineer of the *Waratah*. She was chartered by Chinese, and went to Foochow and back, and on her return to Shanghai, the plaintiff was told he was to go, as there was a hitch with the charterers. Some days after this, he was desired to attend at the Consulate, which he did on the 21st, but Capt. Oliver said he had no money to pay him with, and having then consulted me I advised him to bring the present action. On the 25th June, Messrs. Sassoon & Co., offered him the money; but he then refused, saying he must have compensation as well. The agreement between him and Capt. Oliver was for a four months voyage at $200 per month and food found. The question to be decided by the Court was whether the ship was bonâ fide laid up, and whether the plaintiff was bound to accept his discharge.

H. Hill.—I am plaintiff. I signed an agreement (articles produced) for four months to any port in China or Japan; in the event of the steamer being sold or laid up, the crew to be discharged. I was engaged on 4th, and signed on 7th May. I had been at work three days before I signed articles. We sailed on 11th May, and arrived at Shanghai on the 11th June. On the same day the Captain said he had been to the House and had been told we should be paid off very shortly. He told me I was to consider myself discharged from the 13th, but she had cargo on board till 19th. The Captain refused to supply the mess from 13th. From that date I found my own provisions. The crew found themselves from 13th to 19th, on which day the rest of the cargo was discharged. I saw Mr. Gubbay who said I ought to be paid up to 13th. I said that would not do. The vessel could not be laid up till the cargo was out of her; I agreed to be paid up to 18th. They offered me $25 for the extra work, besides being paid full salary up to date. I appeared at the Consulate the following day. saw Capt. Oliver and he told me the 2nd Engineer had come to the same terms. I said, where is the money. He said, I have not got it; will you take my word? I said, no. He said he would pay me up to 13th. I said I would not accept that. On 24th I brought the action, on 26th I came to the Consulate and saw Mr. Dunn and Capt. Oliver and they asked me to sign articles. I refused to sign as the case was in Mr. White's hands. Mr. Tapp said he would stamp me off the articles. I believe he did this to intimidate me.

Mr. White.—It is often the case, in the shipping office that people are told to go to the ship or not to do so; but it is unfortunate that these grandiloquent sayings are never written down.

To Court.—I have brought men on shore, from time to time, to see them signed off.

To Mr. Mitchell.—On 13th I received notice from Capt. Oliver that I could not receive any more sustenance. From 13th to 18th I was on board doing harbour duty, to see that the machinery was all right. It would take perhaps one hour or two or three hours, I saw Mr. Gubbay on 18th, and agreed to be paid up to date, meaning the day on which I could sign off. The coal ran short at Halfway-point, and we had to drop up with the tide. I consider laying up to be taking all stores out of a ship and so dismantling her that it would only require one man or ship keeper to remain on board.

M. S. Gubbay.—I am a managing partner in David Sassoon Sons & Co. The charter party (produced) was for $2000 a month. The owners lose $11,000 by the breaking down of the charter. I told the master to lay the ship up when she came back from Foochow. There was no employment to be found for her. I am not the owner of the *Waratah*, but the agent. I have advertized her for sale by public auction. The plaintiff came to me on 18th, and said if you will give me a bonus I will take my discharge. I agreed to give $25 and to pay him up to 18th. This stipulation was added to the articles in consequence of a previous decision in the case of the *Feima*.

To Mr. White.—If the Charterers had returned, we should have gone on with the Charter. I told the Captain that if the Charterers turned up the ship might have to go to sea again.

Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell.—The stipulation was specially put in the articles to enable me to discharge the crew wherever I thought fit.

The Assistant Judge.—I have not much doubt about the question, the stipulation in the ship's articles states that if the vessel is laid up the crew shall be discharged, and it appears that she was, to all intents and purposes, laid up. The utmost therefore that the plaintiff can claim is payment up to the date of her discharge. I must therefore give judgment for the Defendant, with costs $30.

The plaintiff to receive $287, less costs.

Canty *v.* Gubbay.

A verdict for defendant was taken by consent with costs $20.

MIXED COURT.

July 20th, 1867.

Before R. J. Forrest, Esq., *H.B.M. Vice-Consul*, & Chun Wei-Yuan.

Burjorjee *v.* Chen-Mai-Ching.

In this case Plaintiff claimed specific performance of a contract by which defendant purchased 500 pieces Turkey Red Cloth, at Tls. 2.85 per piece, from Messrs. Jarvie & Co, through Plaintiff, as Broker. Delivery should have been taken June 24th. but this has not yet been done. The Court ordered delivery to be taken and payment to be made in 14 days.

Wheelock & Meller *v.* Vau-Shing-Fung.

The Plaintiffs in this case claimed $46.80, being balance due on account of a purchase by the Defendant at their Room. The Defendant had bought 39 cases Jams, &c., at, as alleged by Plaintiffs, Tls. 1.20 per case of 2 doz.; but as maintained by Defendant at only Tls. 0.60 per case. The dispute arose in consequence of some lots of the goods having been at the commencement sold by the case, while the remainder were put up by the dozen. The facts of the case were not disputed, but the Defendant alleged that Wheelock and Meller sent in a debit note at Tls. 0.60 per case, and did not rectify the mistake for a week. when they sent in an amended debit-note. Meantime, Defendant stated, he had sold the goods on the basis of having bought them at the lower rate. Plaintiffs urged that Defendant had already admitted to them his liability for the full amount.

After some discussion, Mr. Forrest suggested to the Chinese Magistrate that it might be desirable to settle the matter by referring to the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, with reference to the legal bearing of the case, and the Wei-Yuan agreed to abide by Sir E. Hornby's decision.—*(Recorder.)*

TIENTSIN.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—We again have the pleasure to hand you annexed extract from the Customs Returns of Trade at this port for the month of June, in which you will notice a very great falling off in manufactured goods owing to the impossibility of getting cargo into the interior for want of water in the rivers, and canals; for the past two months no transactions have taken place of any moment; except for local consumption, and unless we have rain very shortly we fear the trade of this season is in a great measure over.

We are yours truly,
Platt & Co.

Tientsin, July 11th, 1867.

		In June 1866.	In June 1867.	Total in 1867.
Cotton Piece Goods—				
Grey Shirtings	pcs.	70,014	14,140	249,851
White do.	"	5,999	5,540	96,792
Blue do.	"	....	....	3,198
White Spotted do.	"	2,050	150	10,650
" Brocades	"			4,385
Dyed Spots	"			6,250
" Brocades	"	2,500	1,008	13,737
" Shirtings	"		50	2,497
Chintzes	"	7,367	5,656	34,399
Turkey Reds Cambrics	"	1,300	4,050	11,061
Drills, English	"	790	17	17,998
" American	"	....	1,050	12,942
" Dutch	"	....	....	10,093
T'Cloths	"	5,870	2,280	96,148
Damasks	"	100	80	490
Twills	"	not specified in the monthly report last year.	....	409
Jeans	"		....	1,556
Velvets	"		180	583
Velveteens	"		24	1,734
Muslins	"		900	900
Linen & Cotton Mixtures	"		....	1,100
Domestics	"		760	3,175
Dinities	"		250	751
Russian Tickings	"		....	480
Cottonades	"		....	2,880
Handkerchiefs	doz.		1,460	3,068
Cotton Thread	pcl.		11.74	100.32½
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	144	14	1,864
" Inferior	"	....	....	192
Long Ells	"	....	20	1,769
Cambrics, English	"	400	....	1,760
" Dutch	"	....	....	20
" Imitation	"	....	....	....
Lastings	"	650	390	2,889
" Imitation	"	....	....	245
" Grapes	"	1,875	1,400	7,650
Orleans, Plain	"	not specified in the monthly report for June last yr.	....	....
" Figured	"		....	749
Lustres, Plain	"		1,121	21,137
" Figured	"		....	8,799
Habit & Medium Cloth	"		12	34
Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	"		....	19,237
Opium, Malwa	pcs.	475.00	631.80	2,188.85
" Patna	"	72.00	14.40	88.94
" Benares	"	42.00	42.00	66.80
" Persian	"	23.00	50.50	106.80
" Prepared	"	4.00	3.75	5.41

The above memo. is taken from the Tientsin Custom's returns for June.

THE EMBARGO ON RICE AT TAIWAN.

(China Mail.)

The visit of Sir Rutherford Alcock to the southern ports will at least have resulted in the correction of one abuse. We are informed upon good authority, and have no reason to doubt it, that Sir Rutherford has succeeded in setting at rest the much vexed question of the Rice embargo. A positive and definite promise has, it is said, been given that it shall be immediately removed; and within a few days or weeks a public notification will be issued by the Chinese and foreign authorities to that effect.

So far so good. It is doubtless satisfactory to find that the personal visit of the British Minister has resulted in the abolition of a regulation imposed in direct violation of Treaty agreement. But the question remains as to whether the Chinese Government are to escape scot free after causing no inconsiderable loss and inconvenience to British and other traders. On this point rumour is silent, and we much fear that China will be held to have acted quite satisfactorily in simply removing the embargo, which has been a cause of bitter and natural complaint to all interested in the rice trade for the last two years. Should such be the case, the evil consequences will be far greater than those affecting individual merchants. The Chinese will very naturally argue that in future cases it will be easy to permit local mandarins to impose illegal taxes, &c. upon merchandize, until a fuss is made about it on the part of the victimized foreigners. Then, it will be easy to entirely disavow any authorization for such a step, and to abrogate the obnoxious regulations, secure in the fact that no satisfaction will be exacted for the past. With a nation so alive to every chance of securing advantages to itself at the expense of the foreigner such will inevitably be the course of reasoning brought to bear respecting any contemplated "squeeze," and the present case will be pleaded as a precedent for withholding any satisfaction for the past. It is of course possible that Sir Rutherford Alcock may have made the question of compensation one of the points in his correspondence with the Chinese authorities, but we have reason to believe that this has not been the case. Should our belief be well founded it is more than probable that before long another attempt will be made in the same direction, and as the visits of Ministers to the Treaty ports are like those of angels to this mundane sphere, another period of illegal obstruction may be looked for, unless the Chinese are thoroughly convinced that this sort of game is a decidedly losing speculation. As the matter now stands they may congratulate themselves upon having had a good "inning," from which they are gracefully retreating without loss.

We are glad to find that the information respecting the removal of the Rice Embargo in Formosa, upon which we based some recent remarks, was in every respect correct. The *Eliza Mary* arrived at Amoy a few days since with a cargo from Takao, and the foreign merchants of the former place are beginning to talk of chartering other vessels for the conveyance of rice to the coast ports. Thus far Sir R. Alcock has most fully carried out his expressed intention of bringing the Chinese authorities to their senses. It still remains to be seen whether any effort will be made to obtain satisfaction for the losses inflicted upon foreigners by this most unwarrantable embargo. We almost fear not, as the conduct of the "mandarin worshipping fanatic" (the latest synonym for an energetic consul, stationed at Takao in upholding British interests in defiance of Chinese officials, has, we hear) been viewed with some disfavour at head quarters. At all events he has been appointed to another port, and another fanatic reigneth in his stead.

At the time of Sir Rutherford Alcock's visit it was stated that he promised to "do his best" to put an end to the obstructions in the way of foreigners buying and exporting camphor from Tamsui. Whether he will be successful or not, it is difficult to say. It has for so long a time been a government monopoly that the Chinese are naturally unwilling to throw the market open to foreign competition; and we cannot help believing that a consideration of the question will be postponed until the day fixed for the revision of the Treaty. There is also a report in circulation that Wanchew will shortly be opened for foreign trade. Should it be founded on fact, the camphor question may meet with a more speedy attention than we venture to hope. That any good result whatever has followed Sir R. Alcock's visit is however matter for congratulation.

TEA.

(Hankow Times.)

It is an interesting remark, made by Hugh Miller, that prior to the period of man's appearance upon the scene of Creation, we meet little or no traces of certain plants, whose properties seem to have special reference to the refined wants and wishes of such a superior being, capable of enjoying delights which would have been missed by the inferior animals. In turning over the leaves of the great stone record which lies under our feet, we gather no evidence that plants of the Rusaceous or Labiate orders, distinguished by their fruits and scents, wasted their fragrance or shed their spoil, save on the eve of the coming of the Lord of this earthly Paradise. We know nothing of the habits of those apes, of whose uncomfortable nearness to ourselves we have been lately so much reminded, but of this we may be sure that, as the ten-plant is almost identical with the beautiful Camellia, these awkward creatures know nothing of the pleasures or profits of tea-tasting. When this new delight was added to the list of human gratifications, we cannot tell, but it is as well that we should disabuse all minds, celestial and terrestrial, of the belief that the tea-plant, properly so-called, is indigenous to China. It grows and flourishes in such a variety of climates, and learned botanists have been unable to decide whether it is a native of a warm or a temperate zone, that we are at a loss to know why this far-off and queer country of China should have so long continued to enjoy an almost undisputed monopoly in the production of this article, which has been promoted, by easy purchase from a luxury to be a necessity of our weary existences.

In spite of sales of Assam tea being industriously reported, and sundry hints and threats being made that the climates of Natal, Australia, and a few other places, have been experimentally proved to be favourable to the growth of the tea-shrub, the quantity of tea produced and purchased in China, on foreign account, is steadily increasing. Long lists are given in scientific books of substitutes for tea, but the Chinese may well conclude, as they have long since done, that foreigners are driven by some dire necessity to purchase or procure at any cost or loss from them such qualities or quantities of the fragrant leaf as they may care or condescend to part with, in return for the yearly tribute of silver which we are so eager to punctually pay in the month of June, or thereabouts. How long this dire infatuation will last, one cannot say, but one thing is very certain—namely, that the present state of the tea market can only be looked upon as a sign of a heavy fit of commercial insanity, with as yet no lucid interval. How much rude shaking and rough handling will yet be needed to wake up the once wealthy and respectable China tea buyer to a sense of his broken-down and humbled condition, we cannot tell; but this is not our immediate subject of concern, for as we started with some reference to the natural history of the tea-plant, so we have still to speak of this matter, as influenced by the present state of things.

Whilst there is an undoubted range, within which man is endowed with a strange power o modifying plants and animals, so as to improve and vary them to suit his purposes, tastes, and wants, there are certain impassable limits beyond which these changes prove injurious to the interests of man, and destructive of the beings acted upon. The breeder improves his cattle; but the increased delicacy of the animal introduces new forms of disease, or plague, and the sort is well-nigh extinguished. The agriculturist stimulates his ground with new-fangled manures, and produces extraordinary turnips; but they get subject to "fingers-and-toes," or some other disease, and the process has to be stayed or modified. There are in fact epiphytic, as well as epizootic, diseases, which, increasing in number and severity in proportion as we interfere with the natural condition of the plant or tree, compel us to give the plant a kind of recess, or reject it, and adopt some virgin sort. This, we fear, may be the case with reference to the tea-shrub, as managed for the foreign market, in China. Just as the vine-tree, taxed to produce its utmost wealth of fruit, has been attacked with the oidium disease, which, like the "Scotch fiddle," is only to be killed by brimstone, so the tea-plant producing foreign samples is sure to suffer from the rapacity of the tea-pickers, prompted by the inordinate demand of would be caterers for the supply of Western consumers. Formerly two pickings were considered severe enough; but now, like poor Lincolnshire geese, the trees are plucked again and again, to the great détriment of future pickings, and the present destruction of the tree, which becomes all roots. The young shrubs, yielding better teas, are remorselessly stripped; and thus the hopes of future years are cut off. Then begins the high farming. Stimulating manures of an unmentionable kind are applied to the roots of the trees; and what the effects of this treatment must be on the delicate properties and flavours of the tea-leaf, we leave to better judges to say. Bean-curd, or bean-cake, is now largely used to stimulate the exhausted soil. All these many inventions must eventually have the effect of producing change and positive disease in the tea-plant. We counsel that something of the same moderation on the part of the buyers, and economy in the consumers, should be practised as has been latterly enjoined upon householders at home with reference to the use of coal, and the possible exhaustion of our coal-measures. There may be a Thea Assamica, as some botanists maintain, distinct from the Thea Bohea, and the Thea Viridis. We cannot however, help thinking that there is some good ground for the decided preference given to the leaf grown upon the hill-sides of Fukien, and the valleys of Hupeh and Hunan. Let every possible encouragement be given to our colonists, but let there be a fair treatment of an article which, properly managed may yet bring wealth to the traffickers, as well as comfort and enjoyment to the consumers.

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SHANGHAI, JULY 27, 1867.

IMPORTS.

THE last issue was on the 22nd instant, for transmission per Mail leaving on the morning of the 23rd. We have to chronicle the arrival of the *Thomas Brown* on the 21st and the *Belle* on the 24th, and the *Jan Peter* to-day from Newcastle N. S. W., all coal laden. The *Polmaise* and *Invincible* both from London, are reported to-day—these vessels will both add to the rapidly diminishing stocks of shirtings.

SOFT GOODS.—Demand somewhat abated, we refer to quotations at foot.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—There has been a moderate business done since the mail left, at prices much on a par with those last quoted. A few small sales "to arrive" are reported at extreme rates; but there has not been any general desire to operate at advanced prices. To-day the market is quiet, and slightly weaker, the dealers waiting the arrival of the next Northern steamer before making further purchases. 8 lb. Eagle Chop may be quoted at Tls. 2.90 *a* 2.91 per piece; and 7 lb., Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.60.

WHITE SHIRTINGS have been in steady demand, and fair sales are reported at quotations.

T-CLOTHS are quiet at last-named rates.

WOOLLENS.—No change.

METALS.—Remain pretty much as last noted. Nail Rod iron quoted 2.50 to Tls. 2.52. Lead W.B. has been sold at Tls. 5.15, and for LB Tls. 4.95 is asked.

COALS.—The turn of the market favours buyers, and rates for Sydney and Japan kinds have receded, whilst other descriptions remain nominal.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls.	15	nominal.
North Wales ,,	,,	14	,,
English ,,	,,	14	,,
Anthracite ,,	,,	13 to 13.50	,,
Sydney ,,	,,	10.25	Sales.
Japan ,,	,,	7	ditto.
Formosa ,,	,,	6 50	nominal.

SUGAR.—Since the 22nd some 21,000 piculs Brown and 10,000 piculs White have arrived from Canton and Swatow, buyers seek lower rates but holders adhere to last quotations and Sales are on a very limited scale. Swatow sold at Tls. 3.50 *a* 3.80 for best Brown; No. 1 White Canton Tls. 6.60.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BLACK PEPPER as little firmer Tls. 5.80 asked.

SANDALWOOD—Wanted at Tls. 3.40 to Tls. 3.60.

SAPANWOOD.—No change.

RICE—Siam cargo sold at Tls. 1.40 *a* 1.45 per picul and Manila at 1.30 *a* 1.35.

RATTANS.—Scarce and wanted.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.5.0 to		2.6.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.8.5 ,,		2.9.1
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.7.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	..... ,,		.....
56 Reed	,,	2.5.0 ,,		2.5.5
60 ,,	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.6.5
64 ,,	,,	2.7.0 ,,		2.7.5
66 ,,	,,	2.9.0 ,,		3.0.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.8.0 ,,		5.0.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.3.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	5.0.0 ,,		5.2.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,		4.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.5.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.0.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.7.0 ,,		0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.8.0 ,,		2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.1.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.8.0 ,,		.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.4.0 ,,		3.5.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	6.0.0 ,,		7.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.8.0 ,,		2.0.0
Blue	,,	1.8.0 ,,		1.8.5
Brown	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.2.5
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.0.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.4 ,,		0.2.4½
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.4 ,,		0.2.4½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5¾ ,,		0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.5 ,,		0.2.6
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	14.5.0 ,,		15.0.0
S S	,,	13.5.0 ,,		13.8.0
S S S	,,	12.5.0 ,,		12.6.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	,,	7.3.0 ,,		7.5.0
Assorted	,,	7.1.5 ,,		7.2.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0 ,,		13.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	5.5.0 ,,		9.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	5.6.0 ,,		5.8.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	,,	4.7.5 ,,		5.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	4.7.0 ,,		4.8.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	₱ pl.	2.3.0 ,,		2.4.0
Nail Rod	,,	2.5.0 ,,		2.5.5
Hoop	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.3.5

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	₱ pl.	4.9.0 to		5.1.5
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.3.0 ,,		4.4.0
STEEL	₱ tub	4.0.0 ,,		.....
FLINTS	₱ pl.	0.8.5 ,,		.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	2.9.0 ,,		.....
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.5.0 ,,		5.8.0
White	,,	8.0.0 ,,		9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		3.0.0 ,,		3.2.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.8.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.3.0 ,,		4.7.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.8.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.2.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0 ,,		3.6.0
Malabar	,,	11.5.0 ,,		12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	0.7.0 ,,		0.8.0
Siam	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	,,	18.0.0 ,,		18.2.0
Malacca	,,	18.7.5 ,,		19.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	1.4.0 ,,		1.6.0
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.20. ,,		1.3.5
good to finest white	,,	1.5.0 ,,		1.7.5
Saigon	,,	1.1.0 ,,		1.5.5
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0 ,,		1.4.0
good to fine	,,	1.5.0 ,,		1.8.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.7.0 ,,		2.9.0
Formosa	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.2.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.6.0 ,,		3.8.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.2.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0 ,,		3.8.0
Canton	,,	3.5.0 ,,		3.8.0
Manila	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.5.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,		5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0 ,,		6.6.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	14.0.0 ,,		15.0.0
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0 ,,		13.5.0
Sydney	,,	10.0.0 ,,		10.2.5
Japan	,,	7.0.0 ,,		.....

EXPORTS.

SILK.—The business transacted during the past week has been small, estimated at about 350 bales chiefly Hainings, Sowhings and medium and common Tsatlees. Prices show but little change on those paid at the close of last mail, though with our reduced Stock of 4 *a* 5,000 bales, and higher prices in the interior, it is reasonable to expect higher rates will rule before the departure of the next Mail.

Chop No. 3 Tsatlee,	Tls.	540 *a* 550	per picul.
Zr. "Ting-How" Taysaam,	,,	480 *a* 490	,,
"Gnar-ling" ,,	,,	460 *a* 470	,,
"Kin-ling" ,,	,,	435 *a* 450	,,
Hainings & Yuenfa, 1.	,,	490 *a* 500	,,
,, 2.	,,	470 *a* 480	,,
,, 3.	,,	450 *a* 460	,,
Hangchow Tsatlee	,,	420 *a* 450	,,
Sowhings	,,	360 *a* 390	,,
Laeyongs	,,	360 *a* 380	,,

TEA.—Since the departure of the mail there has been less enquiry, and the teamen being anxious sellers, buyers have been able to compel a reduction in former rates; and the market may be quoted fully one tael lower. In all, 10,000 packages have been settled, a good proportion of which are common Oonahms at Tls. 18. The stock held here and at the River ports exceeds two hundred chops.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Little business has been done this week, owing to the discouraging news of the silk market, and Exchange looks a little weaker. Bank rates seems to be a little lower than last mail, but nothing has been done as yet.

Some documentary paper has been settled at about 6s. 4d. and 6s. 4¼d.

Rupees on India have been sold at 307, 306 and 305½.

Dollars, after having declined to 72.70, show again a little increase, and remain 73.20.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 3¼d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 4¼d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 4¼d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.97½.	
	Documentary, 4 months' sight,	fcs. 8.05.	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 306 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay—	,, ,, ,,	Rs. 306 ,, ,,	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, on demand,	28¼ per cent discount.	
,,	Private, 15 days' sight,	28¼ ,, ,,	

BULLION :—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch Tls. 167 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.2.0.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—73.2.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,420 per Tael.

HANKOW, JULY 22, 1867.

Tea buying goes on slowly at slightly easier prices. English Drills much wanted at quotations. Exchange 2¾ private.

IMPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	2.5.5 to		...
8¼ to 8½ ,,	,,	2.8.7 ,,		...
9 to 10 ,,	,,	2.8.2 ,,		...
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.2.5 ,,		2.3.5
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.6.0 ,,		2.7.5
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.9.0 ,,		3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	,,	1.8.0 ,,		1.9.0
7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,,	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.3.0
8 to 8¼ ,, 36 ,,	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.0.0
DRILLS—				
American, 40 yds.	,,	5.0.0 ,,		5.1.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	4.6.2 ,,		...
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	₱ doz.	0.8.0 ,,		0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	₱ pc.	2.8.0 ,,		2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.5
BROCADES—				
White	,,	2.8.0 ,,		2.9.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.6.7 ,,		...
DAMASKS—				
White	,,	4.3.0 ,,		4.4.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	7.1.5 ,,		...
CHINTZ, Assorted	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.2.5
VELVETS—				
18 in. Black	₱ yd.	0.2.6 ,,		...
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.4 ,,		...
ORLEANS CLOTH—				
Plain	₱ pc.	... ,,		...
Figured	,,	4.7.0 ,,		5.2.0
WOOLLENS—				
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.0.7 ,,		...
Habit Cloth	,,	1.5.0 ,,		2.1.0
Medium Cloth	,,	1.1.0 ,,		1.3.0
Broad Cloth	,,	1.3.0 ,,		1.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
WOOLLENS—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	14.5.0 to		...
S S	,,	13.5.0 ,,		14.5.0
S S S	,,	12.5.0 ,,		13.0.0
B B B	,,	18.0.0 ,,		19.0.0
LASTINGS	,,	13.6.5 ,,		...
LONG ELLS—				
H H Scarlet	,,	7.2.0 ,,		...
Assorted	,,	7.0.0 ,,		7.3.0
G G ,,	,,	7.0.0 ,,		7.2.0
Scarlet	,,	7.2.0 ,,		7.4.0
METALS—				
Lead	₱ pl.	5.4.0 ,,		5.6.0
Tin	,,	19.5.0 ,,		20.5.0
RAW COTTON	,,	17.5.0 ,,		21.5.0
SUGAR—				
Brown, Canton	,,	4.0.0 ,,		4.4.5
Amoy, &c.	,,	3.6.0 ,,		3.8.0
Manilla	,,	3.7.0 ,,		3.8.0
White, No. 1	,,	6.8.0 ,,		7.0.0
No. 2	,,	6.0.0 ,,		6.2.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—				
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.7.0 ,,		3.8.0
Cut	,,	3.5.0 ,,		3.6.0
Isinglass	,,	36.0.0 ,,		40.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	34.0.0 ,,		38.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	9.0.0 ,,		9.5.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—				
Pepper, Black	,,	6.3.0 ,,		6.8.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0 ,,		4.8.0
Sandalwood, old	,,	12.5.0 ,,		13.2.5
,, new	,,	3.5.0 ,,		5.5.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.2.0 ,,		4.2.0
OPIUM—				
Malwa new	₱ ch.	583 ,,		...
old	,,	580 ,,		...
Patna	,,	475 ,,		480

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
OILS—				
Sow-yow, 63 catties	₱ tub	5.0.0 to		5.8.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	,,	4.8.0 ,,		5.2.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	6.1.0 ,,		6.2.0
Chayow	,,	8.8.0 ,,		9.0.0
TALLOW	₱ pc.	8.5.0 ,,		9.4.0
FUNGUS	₱ pl.	30.5.0 ,,		31.0.0
WAX—				
White	,,	320.0.0 ,,		330.0.0
Yellow	,,	46.0.0 ,,		60.0.0
RHUBARB, Szechuen	₱ pl.	3.5.0 ,,		4.5.0
TOBACCO—				
Green	,,	34.0.0 ,,		36.0.0
Yellow	,,	24.0.0 ,,		27.0.0
Leaf	,,	7.0.0 ,,		7.2.5
HEMP—				
White	,,	12.00 ,,		13.5.0
Green	,,	11.0.0 ,,		11.8.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	,,	64.0.0 ,,		75.0.0

¶ We have not been able to rectify all the above quotations. But the majority are corrected by latest quotations.

VESSELS LOADING FOR SHANGHAI.

At London.—"Cora Linn."
"Talbot."
"Dilpussund."
"James Shepherd."
At Liverpool.—"Royal Minstrel."
"Royal Diadem."
"Achilles," (s.)
"Maria."
At Glasgow.—None.

FREIGHT.

To Shanghai—40s. weight, 45s. measurement. COALS—From the Tyne per keel £56. or £2. 12s. 6d. per ton.

TO ARRIVE.

SAILED FROM		DATE. 1867.
Bristol	"Lady Love,"	May 24.
Cardiff	"Lizzie,"	Mar. 8.
	"John C. Munro,"	May 4.
	"Ensign,"	,, 3.
Glasgow	"Lamont," (s.s.)	
Hamburgh	"Hugo and Otto,"	May —.
London	"Juanpore,"	Mar. 20.
	"Weymouth,"	Apr. 29.
	"Douglas Castle,"	,, 30.
	"Tyburnia,"	
	"Patna,"	May 18.
	"Tamerlane,"	,, 28.
	"John Lidgett,"	June 1.
Liverpool	"Coila," (s.)	
	"Thomas Blyth,"	May 7.
	"Our Queen,"	,, 9.
	"Dagmar,"	,, 23.
	"Ocean Home,"	,, 24.
	"Cissy Nelson,"	June 6.
Melbourne	"Ethiopian,"	
Newport	"Virgilia,"	Apr. 17.
	"Prince of Wales,"	May 7.
	"Annie Braginton,"	,, 24.
New York	"Wild Gazelle,"	Feb. 28.
Shields	"Frank Shaw,"	Jan. 22.
	"Ousuri,"	Apr. 23.
	"Yeavering Belle,"	May 21.
	"Hindostan,"	,, 31.
	"Chillingham,"	June 1.
	"Nazarine,"	,, 5.
Swansea	"Georges."	Mar. 24.
	"Royal Diadem,"	June 6.
Sunderland	"Sydenham,"	Mar. 24.
	"Ocean Chief,"	Apr. 22.
Sydney N.S.W.	"Heversham,"	Mar. 13.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			96,609.77	..	3.09	96,612.93	143.28	7.94	2,752.58	352.23	200.23	1,354.52	1,571.36	6,381.26
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	96,609.84	..	3.09	96,612.93	143.28	7.94	2,752.58	352.23	200.23	1,354.52	1571.36	6,381.26

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			792.50	..	165.77	958.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanzing	July 22	Tientsin	382.20	..	..	382.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	" 23	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.35	253.00	..	..	..	339.36
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1,174.70	..	165.77	1,340.47	..	..	86.35	253.00	..	..	..	339.36

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Scented Or. Pekoe.	Scented Caper.	Mixed.	Total Piculs.
Previously Reported			132,066.96	14,887.86	8,703.77	232.42	4,044.74	321.21	22.40	160,288.19
Burdwan	July 19	London	5,897.71	1,007.59	337.08	12.51	725.82	138.24	11.25	8,131.20
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	137,964.67	15,895.45	9,040.85	244.93	4,770.56	460.45	34.65	168,419.39

SILK.

	To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transshipped.	Grand Total.	
	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	....	6836	....	2615	..	6	..	141	..	9598	493	..	10091
Aden	....	762	....	924	..	5	..	24	..	1040	..	..	1040
Total	....	7598	....	2801	..	11	..	165	..	10638	493	..	11031

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		48.00	..	..	3,426.20	..	..	2,118.87	..	..	5,653.07
Vulcan	July 23	..	..	..	184.50	..	..	..	..	..	184.50
Catharina	" 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.40	..	..	56.40
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		48.00	..	..	3,610.70	..	..	2,175.27	..	..	5,893.97

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